

# CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.]

Charlotte, (N. C.) January 20, 1837.

[NO. 329.

M. S. Thompson, Proprietor and Publisher.

THEIR'S:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance,  
Two Dollars and Five Cents, if not paid within  
three months.

Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the  
year.

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to dis-  
continue, at the end of the year, will be considered  
as a new engagement.

Advertisers are charged at the usual rates.

Agents.—Major R. H. Cleburne is appointed an  
agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive  
money and give receipts in my name.

T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JANUARY, 1837. MOON'S PHASES.

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From the *Mathematical Register*.

JUDGE WHITE—MR. VAN BUREN—THE FUTURE.

Now that the presidential contest is over, and on the opposition (nearly any longer questionable,) that Mr. Van Buren is elected, we cast ourselves to take a short review of the past, looking at the same time to give some promise for the future. The little task we propose to ourselves is accompanied with but one regret,—and that regret, we rejoice, to say, is clear of all remorse—regret at the issue of the contest, greatly alleviated however, by the proud reflection, that our duty as the director of a free press has been undeniably executed; and that during the whole of the controversy, we have bailed it, shoulder to shoulder, with men who, for talents, patriotism, unblushing virtue, firmness and integrity, may even now in the hour of defeat, look up to their more fortunate rivals, and challenge the scrutiny which another generation may be expected to institute over the actions and conduct of the present day.

When Judge White's name was first submitted, to the American nation, in common with the great body of the people of Tennessee, and so far as we could gather, in common with the more temperate and wise of all parties, we hailed its appearance as the harbinger of a momentary political calm, and the promise of a short respite from the frightful strife which had divided and deeply embittered the public mind, and which to its corrupting influence, fearfully threatened the purity, if not the permanency of our institutions. The private walk and public character of that distinguished senator, and his political creed (so hundred times sealed by his votes and his speeches in Congress,) gave full assurance that under his direction the fundamental doctrines of the Republican party, as they had not been defiantly avowed, would not be hypocritically evaded. In the winter of a long, active and virtuous life, blessed with a mind still vigorous, bold, just, discriminating and capable—less accessible to flattery than many who aspire, and some who have reached the first office in the government, the lustre of exalted station nor the parasites who always infest the “curbages” of the great, could hardly have led him to forget that he was the President of the Republic, and not the leader of a powerful faction.

In support of his claims to these favorable opinions, Judge White has, within the last eighteen or twenty months, given the most signal and convincing proofs. Inscrutable, and not more inscrutable than intrepid, he has spurned alike the offers and the threats of a party, which he was not unconsciously possessed the power to make good his bargains and enforce his denunciations. Lured with bright hopes by one, who in the language of Caesar to the Tribune Metellus, might almost with equal truth have exclaimed, “this is harder for me to say than to do,” he was given to understand from that great personage, that his timely condonation should be rewarded with a seat at the head of the Senate, second only to that of the Presidency, with an “estate in remainder” to that great office, when the term of an illustrious favorite should expire. And here let us not be misunderstood. We do not repeat these alarming facts in haste or in nature. We write them down deliberately, and stand pledged to produce the proofs whenever contradiction shall come from that only responsible quarter we ever intended to recognize. We reassert the charge; these offers were conveyed to Judge White by the instrumentality of the President of the United States. The readers of this paper, and many others beside, know how they were met. An instant and patriotic rejection aborted the scheme, and as we shall soon see, threw its projectors upon the last and foulest weapon of “the party.” Judge White's political honesty and self-doubt on this interesting occasion of his life, has not, we are sorry to say, been met by his rivals. Those failing to comply with this request may expect to settle with us after the 1st day of February, 1837.

ISAAC CAMPBELL.

N. B. The undersigned has on hand a good stall feed Beers; also 1000 lbs. good Pork, and 200 lbs. tallow which will sell for Cash, or to punctual dealers a short credit.

I. C.

Jan. 7, 1837.

Gold Mine for Sale.

Will be sold, on Tuesday the 24th inst., at the Court House in Charlotte, (being Tuesday of the County Court)

at valuate Plantation known as the

Hillside Mine, lying on the Potter

and 10 miles from Charlotte. Terms

known on the day of Sale.

LEWIS DINKINS,

W. M. ROSE.

John. Jas. Patterson, dev'd.

25.3w

Strangef.

FROM the subscriber, near

Charlotte, on the 2d inst.

an old—it is of about

the size of the house where the

foremost of the

An express arrived yesterday last, bearing an order from Gen. Jessup to Col. Warren, who, acting as Adjutant, the dispatch was received by Lt. Col. Mills, in command of this post. The order will be promptly obeyed so far as can be done in accordance with a previous order to Col. Mills by Gen. Call, who is of course commander-in-chief of the militia. In obedience to the order, 75 men, 25 from Capt. Ross, 25 from Capt. Price, and 25 from Capt. Smith's company, will proceed from Black Creek to Fort Davis, as an escort to a train of provision wagons. Col. Mills left yesterday to go to Brownsville to inspect the Posts in that direction.

"A gentleman from Black Creek states that intelligence from the army had arrived at that place before his departure, the amount of which is, that Gen. Jessup, having reached the Wahoo Swamp, had marched through and through it without finding a military Indian. All had left the Swamp. From this it seems that Osochi has at last abandoned his strong hold, perhaps to seek another, or to return to the Everglades.

The abandonment of Wahoo Swamp looks very much like declining, for the present, at least, another engagement. Although we do not like this, being obliged when the enemy is found, battled with us three-fourths whipped it may be, even if their firing is for the time silenced to effect with a whole army, some 50 or 100 miles for provisions; yet there can be no doubt that the late campaign, sweeping up both sides of the Withlacoochee, has effected much good. Knowledge of the country is gained, Indians routed from their Caves and their strong hold, and the hostiles now no longer suspicious, at least, that their escape can be penetrated by the "pale faces."

**THE TARIFF.—THE SURPLUS EXCHEQUER.**—The policy of Mr. Van Buren, upon this subject, is revealed now, though, as usual, enveloped in a fog. With a majority of both branches of Congress at his disposal, the tariff will not be touched. Even Pennsylvania may have no fear for her coal. Mr. Van Buren is playing this double game, and he will succeed in it, unless he is most strictly watched. While he and some of his friends talk in favor of reducing the duties upon certain articles, they do not mean to touch one of them, but they do intend to keep the tariff as it is, and, amidst the debate created about it, to prevent the passage of another distribution law, and thus to grasp the whole surplus revenue again. The Pennsylvania miners are going to Washington, as we learn. They do not take this trouble. They are not in the least danger.—*N. Y. Express.*

**Singular Circumstance.**—Under this head, the Philadelphia Saturday Courier gives the following wonderful make story:

There is no building in the vicinity of tenth and Callowhill streets, a man who four years ago, while drinking at a spring swallowed a small snake, which still remains in his stomach, and has grown so large as to become exceedingly distressing and annoying. It has firmly resisted all efforts to drive it from its, no doubt, comfortable lodgings. The poor man recently vowed, by refraining from eating two or three days, to starve the reptile out, but it extended his throat, and almost produced suffocation, till he was glad to communicate again, when the efficient patient could distinctly feel the pertinacious intruder devouring his flesh. The sufferer is now under the care of several physicians, to whom he has expressed a desire to be operated for the purpose of dislodging the serpent, but they have objections to this mode of attack, until they have tried to kill the serpent, by introducing some liquid which has been prepared, and which they are obliged to pass down the patient's throat through a quill. We shall watch with interest the result of this singular affair, and let our readers know its termination. We have reason of a snake's being dislodged from the human stomach by fasting a short time, and holding the mouth over a bowl of boiling milk. We are not aware that it has been tried, in this case.

**A Highland Funeral.**—On Friday the remains of Miss Macdonald, youngest daughter of the late Glenary, were interred in the burying ground at Glenary, on the banks of the Loch Oich. The present clan Glenary officiated as principal mourners, dressed in the Highland costume, and preceded by the clan piper, playing the coracle or lament. A cousin of Glenary, son of the late Sir William Forbes, was present also in the Highland costume, with Chisholm of Chisholm, M. P., and other relatives and friends. The body was brought by the Rob Roy steamer, from Glasgow to the Caledonian Canal, and from thence to the Loch Ness, where Mr. McGregor is one of the lords in the Caledonian Canal, and the burying ground. The effect of the scene after the coffin was taken from the vessel and conveyed by the clanmen, amidst the wild music, and the wilder hills and glens of that country, was highly impressive, especially to the English ladies and gentlemen, passengers in the vessel, who for the first time, witnessed a solemnity of the kind in the Highlands.—*Dundee Courier.*

**The best of Women.**—She who makes her husband and her children happy; who reclaims the one from vice, and trains the other to virtue, is a much greater character than ladies described in romance whose sole occupation is to murder mankind with shafts from the quiver of their sys-

# Charlotte

Friday, January 20, 1837.

**C**o. Report of the Committee of 26.—We have received this Report, but are obliged to defer its publication until next week—the Report is not such as we should like to be—but we suppose it was the best the Committee could agree upon. We were in hope the two-fifths principle would have been recommended. The following is a copy of the Report furnished by the Raleigh Register:

The Report commences with the remark, that the Depute Act declares, in substance that the funds distributed under it shall be by way of loan, and not as absolute gifts. The Committee are of opinion that the loan should be treated as one of a more liberal character, which the State may never

be required to repay.

The Committee adhere to the propositions of the Banking and Canal Companies in New-York to borrow the money at interest, and unanimously recommended the rejection of those overtures.

The Committee also repudiate the plan of dividing the fund amongst the several counties of the state, proposed by a bill referred to them.

With regard to the expediency of establishing a bank, with this fund, to be owned wholly by the state, the Report states that a portion of the committee are confident that the establishment of such institution would contravene that portion of the Constitution of the United States which declares that "no State shall emit bills of credit." Besides,

financial skill, it is believed, would successfully manage a Bank founded entirely upon borrowed capital, demandable at the pleasure of the lender.

In conclusion, the committee recommended that the whole share of the Surplus shall be devoted to Education and Internal Improvement, in equal parts.

That part given for purposes of Education, to be invested in the Stock of the Bank of the state and the Bank of Cape Fear—the dividends arising therefrom to go to the Literary Fund and be re-invested by the President and Directors.

The residue of the Surplus to be added to the Internal Improvement Fund, and placed under the control of the Board of Internal Improvements, to be loaned out to Companies engaged in constructing works for the improvement of the means of internal transportation. No company to be allowed to borrow an amount greater than one half its capital stock, and the debt to be made safe by either personal or personal security.

The loans to be made under the direction of the Board of Internal Improvements, who are to keep the funds in a course of active accumulation by making new loans of interest money as it is paid in. In this way works of Internal Improvement will be facilitated still, at the same time, the funds will accumulate for future use.

It is said by a correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer, that in justice to Mr. Graham, the Chairman of the Committee, it is believed that the Report is not in accordance with his views, but those forced upon him by the fear that nothing better could be procured at the hands of the present Legislature. We learn from the same source, that on the 10th inst., while the Report was under consideration in the Committee, Mr. Speaker Haywood, in an able speech, opposed the Report of the Committee, and advocated the policy of appropriating a portion of the Surplus directly to Internal Improvement—he has indeed redeemed his character from the reproach of a土豪, party, or sectional policy. The following is a sketch of his remarks, which are an act of justice to Mr. Haywood, we publish:

In the first place he was opposed to the proposition of the Committee to increase the capital of the Banks. He believed that no more Banking Capital was wanted in North Carolina, but that if it was, he was in favor of its being confined to individuals. He was totally opposed to the State becoming a Stockholder, to a further extent than at present. He argued that the Bank of the State could not advantageously increase its capital, because it was not located in a commercial community, and because it already possessed more than could use. He could not conceive of a reason for the Bank's accepting a subscription of \$500,000 by the State, because, as the Stock is worth 10 per cent. premium, it would be a gift to the state of \$100,000. Besides which, by refusing to accept such an amendment of their Charter, they could have possession, for two years, of the whole Surplus, without paying a cent for it. Of course would be greatly to their interest to reject the measure. He asked why it was deemed necessary to make its Capital greater than that of the Cape Fear Bank. Were they willing to give \$10,000 for the privilege of being the stronger bank? He complimented both Banks for soundness, &c., but earnestly deprecated a recurrence to the excessive Bank issue of 1830. Already the Bank of the State had a debt of four millions, a circulation of two millions, and a deposit of one million. He disclaimed any personal interest—He owned no Bank or other Stock.

He drew a distinction between this Institution and the Cape Fear Bank. He admitted that the resources of the State might want additional aid; but he desired facts upon which to judge. He however, doubted whether it was constitutional, though it is a private act. But at all events he would amend the bill by imposing a tax of one cent in every \$1; and requiring the State to subscribe \$200,000 to the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road.

He then submitted his own plan, in which he was not wedded, but which he thought essential to the welfare of the State. It, he would pay off the State debt, of \$500,000. Then he would subscribe two-fifths to the Stock of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road, which he urged as the only work of State importance yet projected. He had no reason personally to particular kindly feelings towards Fayetteville, but he went for the State. He would confine the subscription to the case of an actual subscription of three-fifths of the whole necessary amount by individuals. He called upon the Legislature to try the Yadkin and Cape Fear people. They had talked and talked. Let us see if they would act. He did not believe that the spirit was yet up, but he believed that it would, and that the work would be done. [I do not doubt it, if the Legislature will but carry out Mr. Haywood's statesman-like views.]

Next he would go for the contemplated improve-

ment of Hay's land, and so draining the Rivers, Lands, both of which he informed with all the powers of his eloquence, and array of facts. All the profits of the lands would go of course to the Literary Fund. He would also give it all dividends for Rail Road Stocks. He did not think it practicable, at present, with any means the State could command, to derive a plan of general Education. He would glory to see the day, but our State was too extensive, and its means too limited. It would require the interest of a capital of 10 millions. And it would not do to adopt a partial system. To be acceptable it must embrace all. If the State puts off Internal Improvement until it acquires the means to establish a common school system, there would be no children in the State to educate. He doubted, too, whether the system of free schools could be carried into effect in a slave country, there was something too abhorrent to the feelings in being dependent on public slaves.

By the Cape Fear Road, the West and the Cape Fear would be bound together. The Cape Fear and the Roanoke by the Wilmington Road. The middle and the Northern by the Raleigh and Gaston, which would certainly be continued to Fayetteville. And in due time, Beaufort and Fayetteville would be united by a Rail Road. Thus all parts of the State would be bound together, and we should become a great and prosperous people. The speech embraced many details for which I have not room.

His pathetic appeal at the close of his speech drew forth the plaudits of the House and of the spectators, whom the chairman did not attempt to restrain. Indeed all seemed to feel that it was the effort of genuine patriotism, and a confidence was inspired, that the present Legislature may yet have a title to the benedictions of their country.

**C**o. The Mints.—We are indebted, says the Salisbury Watchman, to a valued friend in Congress for the official estimates of the current expenses of the three branch mints authorized by the act of last Congress. That at New Orleans is set down at \$156,500. That at Dahlonega at \$22,000. That at Charlotte \$19,000: making in all \$197,500. The items in each are pretty near the same, so that the pap devourers in our own State may see what good things are in store for them, we give the following abstract in full.

*An Estimate of the expenses of the mint of Charlotte, North Carolina, for 1837.*

For salaries of officers, &c.	Dollars	Dollars
The Superintendent	2,000	
The assayer	1,500	
The coiner	1,500	
The clerk	1,000	
		6,000

Compensation for laborers in the various Departments 1,500

For furnishing the establishment with all the apparatus, tools, and fixtures not included in the contracts 6,000

**Z**incanted and contingent expenses.

For wastage of gold 2,000

For iron, steel, lead, castings, chemical agents, copper for alloy, zinc, oil, tallow, crucibles, melting pots and repairs 2,000

For wood and coal for steam engines and furnaces 1,500

Stationery, fuel for offices and taxes 500

5,500

Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1836.

**C**o. Election of Judges.—We were led to believe, from an article in a contemporary Journal, that the Legislature had made a bad selection in the appointment of R. M. Pearson, Esq. to the Superior Court Bench—but we are glad to see that his appointment is considered "every way creditable to the State," by those acquainted with him. Judge Nash and Toomer are like Caesar's wife, "above suspicion."

**C**o. Judge Donnell has resigned his seat. Two ineffectual ballottings had been held by the Legislature. The candidates were Messrs. J. L. Bailey, H. R. Heath, and Wright Stanley. The result was as follows:

1st 2d

Bailey 65 52

Heath 60 49

Stanley 34 Withdrawn.

Scattering 9

After the second balloting, the name of Mr. Heath was withdrawn and Edward Hall added to the nomination.

**C**o. Speech of Col. Memminger of S. C.—The last Register contains a part of the Speech of Col. Memminger, Commissioner from South Carolina, delivered before the Senate of North Carolina, on the 2d inst., on the Bill granting Banking privileges to the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company. We have read it with pleasure, and we consider it a plain and lucid statement of facts, which deserve the consideration of all interested in this great work.—We shall endeavor to lay the whole of it before our readers.

**C**o. We learn from the National Intelligencer, that several Electoral votes in New York and New Hampshire, are illegal, in consequence of disqualification of the persons chosen Electors. In New Hampshire it is stated that two, if not three, out of her seven Electors were illegally chosen, one being a Pension Agent of the United States for that State, the other a Postmaster, and a third believed also to be an office-holder. The Constitution expressly declares that "no person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector." There appears to be no difference of opinion between the two great parties of our country, as to the expediency of excluding from the returns of the votes of Electors of President, those votes given by Electors not qualified. This is as it should be!

We learn from a Private, and we believe authentic source, that James Pickney Henderson, Esq., late of Lincoln, N. C., has been appointed Attorney General of the Texian Republic.—Rutherford. *Gas.*

**C**o. Santa Anna.—This individual, according to our latest accounts, was in Lexington, Ky. It had been previously announced, that owing to the floating ice on the Ohio river, and the obstruction of navigation, that he would pass through Lexington on his way to Mayville. Owing to this circumstance, a large number of individuals had collected from curiosity to see him.—When he arrived it was announced by Col. Almon, that he was quite unwell, but he would be glad to see any gentleman, who had a desire to see him, at his room. It is presumed his stay will depend upon the state of his health.

It is stated that Santa Anna, while in Louisville, was struck by a stone flung at him by a man of the name of Morrison, who has a brother in Texas.

**C**o. Messrs. Zeeby & Evans, of Greenborough, having effected a consolidation of their printing establishments, will hereafter publish a paper designated "The Southern Telescope." They have also issued proposals for publishing the Telescope on an extra imperial sheet. We will try and find room for their prospectus in our next.

**C**o. Major Gates.—The National Intelligencer of the 7th inst., says, "The Senate yesterday spent some time in Executive session. Amongst the business transacted, was, we are glad to learn, the confirmation of Major Gates to a re-appointment to his rank in the Army, from which he had been stricken by the President of the United States, and subsequently nominated for restoration for the purpose of affording him the privilege of trial by a Court Martial.

**C**o. The Richmond Whig states that part of the \$120,000 stolen from the Lynchburg stage had been found. A citizen going out hunting in the neighborhood of Manchester, found himself approaching three persons conning together, two of whom were negroes, and the third he thinks, a white man. Seeing him advance they took to flight, when he fired upon them. Making up to the spot, he found a package which on examination, contained 1200 dollars in Bank Bills subsequently recognized as part of the money stolen, along with the trunk of Capt. Holcombe, ten or twelve days ago, belonging to the Banks. A lucky shot that.

The following letter was presented to Congress on the 6th instant. It appears from the statement of the Secretary that North Carolina's portion of the Surplus will be \$1,911,676 53.

*Treasury Department, Jan. 3, 1837.*

Sir—I seize the earliest opportunity to inform Congress of the measures adopted by this Department since the 1st instant, in compliance with the 19th sec. of the act regulating "the deposits of the public money."

The balance in the Treasury on that day, which was subject to be appropriated among the different States, has, on the principles of the act, as construed by the Attorney General, and explained in my last annual report, been ascertained to be \$37,488,539 97.

The division of this sum, in detail, among the several States, may be seen in the document annexed, (A.) and including Michigan, equals \$127,445 10 cents to each electoral vote.

In consequence of the proceedings of the last convention in Michigan, and the views expressed concerning them by the President of the United States, in his recent message communicating those proceedings to Congress, together with the provisions of the bill now pending in one house on this question, the Department has supposed her situation so far changed since November as to justify the assignment to her of a share of the public deposits; subject, however, entirely to the future decision of Congress upon the propriety of this step.

The payment of the share assigned to Michigan, will therefore, be postponed until some expression of opinion shall be given by Congress, which may either sanction its being made to her in the same manner as to the other States, or require its division among the other States, in addition to the sums which have been already apportioned them:

Twelve of the States have communicated their acceptance of the terms of this act, and accordingly transfer, equal in amount to the first quarterly deposits required under the law, are now issuing in favor of their respective agents.

Which is respectfully submitted.

*LEVI WOODBURY,*

Secretary of the Treasury.

Apportionment among the several States of the Public Money remaining in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1837, excepting five millions of dollars.

State. No. Electors.	Amount to be deposited.
Maine, 10	\$1,974,451 92
New Hampshire, 7	893,115 71
Massachusetts, 14	1,784,231 43
Rhode Island, 4	503,780 41
Vermont, 7	893,115 71
Connecticut, 8	1,013,560 81
New York, 42	5,332,694 28
New Jersey, 6	1,019,560 81
Pennsylvania, 30	3,832,335 06
Delaware, 3	282,335 31
Maryland, 10	1,274,431 92
Virginia, 23	2,931,237 34
North Carolina, 15	1,911,676 53
South Carolina, 11	1,401,566 19
Georgia, 11	1,401,566 19
Alabama, 7	892,115 71
Mississippi, 4	503,780 41
Louisiana, 5	637,231 51
Missouri, 4	503,780 41
Kentucky, 15	1,911,676 53
Tennessee, 15	1,911,676 53
Ohio, 21	2,676,347 14
Indiana, 9	1,147,005 99
Illinois, 5	637,225 51
Arkansas, 3	282,335 31
Michigan, 3	386,335 31
	837,488,539 97

**C**o. The Baltimore Chronicle of the 28th ult. says, "There appears to be great commercial embarrassment in Mobile, and as many as thirty failures are reported to have occurred. The cause for the failures is stated to be the low stage of the River, which prevents shipments, and the merchants having accepted drafts,—as is their wont,—to immense amounts, now find them

selves unable to meet them—the cotton on which the drafts were predicated not having arrived, and of course the money arising from the sale not received.

**Melancholy Occurrence.**—The dwelling house of the Rev. George Granberry, 14 miles from Columbus, Ga. was consumed by fire, on the 17th ult., and used to relate his eldest son, an interesting boy of 9 years of age, perished in the flames. When first discovered the fire had progressed to far too great a height to be extinguished, and the father made every effort to save his son, but all proved unavailing, and he was compelled to relinquish all hope of saving him.

**EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON AND EXTENSIVE CALAMITY AT TROY, N. Y.**

*Extract of a letter from a friend to a member of Congress from the State of New York.*

*Troy, Monday Morning, Jan. 2, 1837.*

"The lower part of our city has become a modern Pompeii. Last evening, about seven o'clock, the hill at the lower part of the city slid down, covering up houses, barns, &c., with men, women and children in them. It has covered up everything half way to the river, passing over Sixth, Fifth, Fourth streets to Third street.

"Never was there greater destruction. The whole city is alive, and on the spot, with thousands from other places, digging out the dead. They have found eight dead bodies, and nineteen horses. It is impossible to say how many

## THE JOURNAL.

**C. Davidson College.**  
THE Second Annual Institution on the Subscription to the Institution is now due. It is hoped that the subscribers will send it promptly. The collectors appointed in the several congregations last year are requested to act in the same capacity this year. The present will of necessity, be the year of greatest expense, as the Institution will go into operation on the first of March next. Are there not some who feel an interest in the enterprise, who have, as yet, given it no pecuniary assistance?—and will they not now, in this the time of its greatest need, lend a helping hand? Who will give us books for the Library? It was suggested to one congregation, that each one having the ability should present to the Library one or more volumes, so a New Year's gift. This suggestion has brought in several valuable books. It is proposed that the friends of the Institution in all the other congregations act on the hint. Let each one give at least one volume. The Books may be put into the hands of the masters of the respective congregations. Books on any subject will be specially received. Will the publishers bring the subject before their congregations?

P. J. SPARROW, Agent of  
January 3, 1837. —Davidson College.

**Planted. Transcription.**  
A. Elderly Lady of responsibility, and in good disposition, to take charge of a small family of children. Such an one will receive liberal compensation. For further particulars enquire of the Editors.  
Jan. 6, 1837.

### NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Craven & Polson was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 2d instant.

All persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle immediately; and those having claims present them for settlement.

JOHN A. CRAVEN.  
DERIAS FOLSON.  
Jan. 2, 1837.

The subscriber having purchased Mr. Craven's interest in the establishment will carry on at their old stand in his own name, where orders of every description in his line will be punctually attended to.

DERIAS FOLSON.

N. B. Good wages will be given to a first rate Tinsmith workman, and constant employ.

**List of Letters.**  
REMAINING in the Post Office, Charlotte, on the 1st of January, 1837.

A—Doctor Alexander, Andrew Alexander, A. A. Alexander.

B—Nancy Byrom, John Boyles, S. Berryhill, George Baker, John Blunt, Miss Sarah Beatty, Sam'l B. Berryhill, Nathan Brown, Allen Brown, David Bryan.

C—Isaac Campbell, A. W. Carpenter, Daniel Cawes Jr., Mrs. Martha P. Caldwell, John Cappa, Peter Clingman, Robert Cochran, James D. Clayton, Selles J. Caldwell, Mrs. John Cooper, or Solomon Cooper, Cha. Cooper, Mr. Carnow, Jas. B. Cawse.

D—John Davidson 2, John Davis, Son, and daughter, Charles Dowes, Dr. M. Duvivier, Rev. John N. Davis, Mr. Davis, Blacksmith, Hugh Davis, George Deator, Mathew W. Davis.

E—James Eagle, Sarah Ellwood, Mrs. Jane Edwards, James Eliza.

F—John M. Flough, Frederick Festerman, Alex. Farrier.

G—John Garman, Charles Gray, Joshua Gray, James Great, Cyrus Galloway, Charles Griffin, Eli Griffith, Nathaniel D. Gray, William Garrett.

H—Andrew Hipp, Thomas Hodge, Elam Harrison, Evan Hager 2, Israel Hotchkiss, Isaac S. Henderson, Henry or Solomon Harris, William H. Hayes, Rev. J. Helms, Thomas Houston & Son.

I & J—Miss Jane Jones, Philip Johnson, John Jones, George M. Icehower, Lodiwick Jinking, Jane S. Johnson, M. Ferhower, Sarah Jones, Washington Irwin, C. Johnson, Miss Paul Johns, John Johnson.

K—Thomas Kirkpatrick, James Kerr, Col. David Kerr, W. Kerr.

L—Secretary of Phalanx Lodge 2, William Lundy 2.

M—David McGibney, Samuel McRee, James McMcCord, James H. Morrison, Elizabeth Mason, Michael McLeary, Rebecca Moor, Henry S. Maxwell, John F. McNeely, E. C. McCord, Daniel A. Montgomery, Gilbert Sander Marshall.

N—H. Nowland, Dr. W. W. Nowland, George H. Nichols. O—John F. Orr.

P—David Purvis, Hannah Parks, Rev. John G. Postell, 3 John C. Pharr, John A. Parker, Joseph Prichard, Wm. M. Parker.

R—John Roberts, 2, Z. A. Rodinill, John J. Roberts, Mrs. Abigail M. Rodinill, Joseph Reed, 2, John Robinson, Joseph Reed and neighbors.

S—Robert Steel, Moses W. Stanford, E. Elizabeth Sloan, Col. John Sloan, Horace Shepherd, Horatio M. Switzer, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, 2, Mrs. Sloan, Jas. Slatzman.

T—Rev. Jas. Thomas, Jas. Thompson, Jas. Thompson, Miss Jane A. Thompson, Adam H. Todd, Samuel Taylor, Mrs. Eleanor Taylor.

W—Sam. Wilson, Jas. Wilson, Edward West, Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, Geo. Winsor, 2, Philip Winsor, Wilson, Curzon & Co., Lucifer Winsor.

146  
R. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

**Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.**

### ACME OF FASHION.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
Draper & Tailor,

RESPECTFUL.—  
I NY return my  
sincere thanks to his  
friends and customers  
for the liberal share of  
patronage he has re-  
ceived for a number of  
years past as a Tai-  
lor, and would now in-  
vite their attention to  
his Stock of Goods, consisting at present  
of the following article, viz:

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Mulberry,  
Invisible and Rile Green Cloths Common  
Brown, Steel-mixed, Olive, and Drab.  
Blue, Black, Drab, Steel-mixed, Plaid and  
Striped Cambrics, Merino and Silk Velvet  
Vestings, Cotton and Woolen Flannels, best  
quality; a general assortment of first rate  
Trimmings; also, Stock, Collars, Bosoms,  
Gloves, Suspender, and a few Fur Caps,  
with many other articles appertaining to  
Gentlemen's wear, all which have been  
selected with care by himself in the city of  
New York, and which he is determined to  
sell as cheap as the cheapest, for cash or on  
time to punctual customers.

I would here say that I am in the regular  
receipt of the Fashion, quarterly, and will execute orders in strict conformity  
thereto, unless otherwise specially in-  
structed, ALWAYS WARRANTING A GOOD FIT.  
I would respectfully invite gentlemen who  
have been in the habit of sending North  
and South for clothes, to try this establish-  
ment, believing that I can supply the  
materials as cheap, and give as good fit, and as  
much general satisfaction as any other estab-  
lishment of the kind.

P. S. I want one or two first rate jour-  
neyman, to whom, if of steady habits, I will  
give liberal wages and constant employ-  
ment. I also want one or two lads, as ap-  
prentices, from 12 to 16 years of age.

Charlotte, Jan. 4, 1837. 27/

N. B. Those indebted to me are earnestly  
requested to call and pay up their dues or  
settle before or by the February Court.

A. GRAHAM.

### Education.

THE Subscriber, after repeated solicita-  
tions, has consented to open a Classical  
School, for the reception of Pupils, near  
Sugar Creek Church, about three miles from  
Charlotte. The neighborhood is good, the  
situation is healthy and sufficiently retired  
from the allurements of vice and immorality.  
The subscriber hopes, since he has had  
considerable experience in the management  
of young men, that his labors will be sus-  
tained by a liberal patronage. The ex-  
ercises of the School will commence on the  
second Tuesday of this month.

Tuition, including English Gramar, Geog-  
raphy, Languages and Mathematics, will be  
\$10 per Session, five months.

For the first rudiments of English Lit-  
erature \$5.

R. J. McDOWELL.

McDowell Co., Jan. 2, 1836. 50

### NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not  
to trust my wife Susan, as I am deter-  
mined not to pay any debts of her contract-  
ing after this date.

RICHARD JONES.

Jan. 3, 1837.

### Valuable Lands and Mills and 15 or 20 Negroes, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of re-  
moving to the South-west, offers for  
sale his Plantation in Mecklenburg county,  
situated about 12 miles from Charlotte, and 2  
miles east of the road leading to Beattie's Ford.  
There is from 2500 to 3000 acres of as good land as any in the county, which  
will be sold entire, or divided to suit pur-  
chasers. On the premises is a large brick  
Dwelling House, nearly new, and well-fin-  
ished, with all necessary out-houses.

—ALSO—  
I wish to dispose of my Saw and Grist  
Mills, on McDowell's Creek. They are in  
good repair. In the Grist Mill is French  
Burr Stones and every thing complete for  
manufacturing good Flour.

Terms made liberal.

—ALSO—  
15 or 20 likely Negroes  
for sale, for Cash.

JAS. G. TORRENCE.

Hopewell, Jan. 1, 1837. 26/

### Land for Sale.

WILL.I.L expose to  
Public Sale, on the  
24th of January next,  
at the Courthouse in  
Charlotte.

**Two Tracts of Land,**  
belonging to the estate of Hugh McDowell,  
dec'd., for a more proper distribution among  
the heirs. One tract lying on  
the waters of Steel Creek, joining the lands  
of Col. Grier and Robert Porter, containing  
125 acres—between 30 and 40 acres in a  
fine state of cultivation, and all newly  
cleared, with buildings suitable for a small  
family. The other tract on Sugar Creek,  
joining the lands of James Spratt, dec'd.,  
and McKnight, containing 62 acres, nearly  
all enclosed. Any person wishing to purchase  
land, will do well to view these tracts.

There will be a credit of twelve months  
given, by giving a bond with approved se-  
curity.

CHARLES H. HADDOCK, Esq.

Dec. 9, 1836.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber has sold  
the following valuable plan-  
tations, at which he resides, ly-  
ing 35 miles from Charlotte, on the main  
road leading to Morganton, containing 3200  
acres. On the premises are all necessary  
buildings, good and convenient. Any per-  
son wishing to purchase a farm of good land,  
and convenient to Charlotte, would do well  
to call, view the land and hear the price, as  
a bargain may be had. For further partic-  
ulars, enquire of the owner living on the  
premises. ROBT. F. BARNETT.

January 4, 1837. 12/

### NOTICE.

THE Partnership carried on at Full-  
wood's old store, under the firm of  
Wm. McClurey & co. ended the 1st inst.  
by its own limit; those indebted will please  
make payment as soon as possible, as the  
Books must be closed.

The subscriber will do business on his  
own account at the above stand on the most  
liberal terms. His stock which has been  
lately renewed, is large and well selected  
—some of direct importation. Those who  
trade for cash and want bargains will do well  
to call.

ROBERT MCCLUREY.

Jan. 5, 1837.

22/

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the

citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity,

that he has commenced the

**Cabinet Making Business,**

at his home, four doors east of the Carrige  
Shop, where he is prepared to make all arti-  
cles in the above line, on the shortest notice.

Having employed good workmen, he

will warrant his work to be as well done, as

low, and as durable, as any ever made in

this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to

ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for

Cash only, request all persons wishing Pur-  
chase of any description to call and see him.

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 6, 1836.

22/

N. B. All articles in the above busi-  
ness repaired on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Charlotte, Dec. 22, 1836.

22/

**DRY GOODS,**

Hardware, Cutlery, & General  
and every article of consumption, in  
stock, and moderate prices, to minister to  
the convenience of the Public Patron.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, Dec. 22, 1836.

22/

**DRY GOODS,**

Hardware, Cutlery, & General  
and every article of consumption, in  
stock, and moderate prices, to minister to  
the convenience of the Public Patron.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, Dec. 22, 1836.

22/

**DR. PETERS'**

**Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills.**

HAVING now acquired an exalted reputation  
in private practice by an invincible efficacy  
which could only have resulted from their exalted  
worth, has convinced the proprietor that he has  
only to make them extensively known to render  
that reputation universal.

It is only a few years since these Pills were first  
presented to the Public, but in that time some thou-  
sands of persons might be found who would na-  
turally declare that they believed their lives were  
saved by them, and in many cases after they had  
tried most and perhaps all the common remedies  
in vain. Wherever they are known they are ra-  
pidly coming into use and this affords the most  
substantial and convincing proof of their merits.

They are composed entirely of vegetable ma-  
terial, and honestly promise no more than they faithfully  
perform.

A physician of eminence who had witnessed the  
efficacy of these Pills in his own private practice,  
had the candor recently to acknowledge to the pro-  
prietor, that he had never used an article that an-  
swered a better purpose for what they are recom-  
mended, and that they ought deservedly to stand  
at the head of the whole class of such remedies.  
Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been off-  
ered to the Public, supported by testimonials of a  
character so decisive, from sources so respectable,  
or that has met with more general favor.

These Pills have been most successfully employ-  
ed in almost every variety of functional disorder  
of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, and Spleen; such  
as Heartburn, Acid Eructations, Nausea, Head-  
ache, pain and distension of the Stomach and Bow-  
els, Incipient Diarrhoea, Colic, Jaundice, Flatu-  
lence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Sick  
Headache, &c. They are a safe and comfortable  
remedy for females during pregnancy and subse-  
quent confinement, relieving Sickness of the Stomach,  
Headache, Heartburn, and many incident  
Nervous Affections; literary men, students, and  
most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very  
convenient. Those who indulge too freely  
in the pleasures of the table, find speedy relief  
from the sense of oppression and distension which  
follow, by taking the Pills. Those who are drink-  
ing Mineral Waters, and particularly those from  
ague and fever districts, will find them a valuable  
remedy. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes  
of weather, on voyages, or journeys, can take them  
at all times with perfect safety.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most  
eminent American and European Medical Professors,  
and practised his profession many years in differ-  
ent climates, considers himself well qualified to  
judge of the nature of inveterate disease.

Prepared by Joseph Priestley Peters, M. D., at  
his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases,  
by means of vegetable remedies; No. 129 Liberty  
street, N. Y., inventor and sole proprietor. Each  
box containing forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

### DEATH AND DISEASE.